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THE NEWS OF LONDON.

ANTI-AMERICAN TALES ABOUT THE CHILIAN DISPUTE.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CORK - PRIESTS IN POLITICS-THE NEW LEADER-MR. CHAMBER-LAIN AND MR. MORLEY-GREEK AT CAM-

BRIDGE-MR. HOWELL'S AGAIN. THE CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. repyright; 1881 - By The Tribune Association. Oct. 31.-That war was declared scainst Chili by the United States was with

were asked to believe in London yesterday. It turned out happily that it was not Congress which had declared it, but only Dalziel's Agency. We have been indebted to that agency for most of the inaccurate and impossible statements which have appeared in London during the week respecting the relations between the United States and Chill. They have not deeply disturbed either publie opinion or the stock market, where, says the highest authority, they were "quite disregarded." Aperican securities have held their own in the face of reports which, if true, or even if believed, would have sent down prices with a run. The English do not perhaps know much about the American Constitution, but they know something. They know enough to be aware that when Dalziel said that the Cabinet had decided to declare war, be was talking nonsense. Yet respectable-otherwise respectable-English papers go on printing this nonrense, which would be mischievous if it were not transparently abourd.

They do worse. Dalziel's New-York agency has wee and evidently desires to maintain a reputation for cabling to London whatever is most anti-American and discreditable to Americans, and especially whatever is hostile to Mr. Blaine. The injury done to American interests abroad is of no consequence so long as Mr. Blaine is injured. There appears in London to-day a long dispatch from Washington to "The Evening Post," in which the American Secretary of State is handled in the style we all know so well, with that strict regard for truth and decency, and with that delicate seese of what is due to the dignity of his office and to the grave American interests at stake, which are the distinguishing note of that journal. We read of Mr. Blaine's "dramatic tricks designed to discover which way the cat is going to jump" of his "sly tactics:" of his readiness to adopt "a bullying, Jingo policy toward Chili"; of his whole conduct of this affair as "a huge bungle."

This general invective is printed in England as the authentic expression of American opinion on the American Secretary of State Of course it has some effect. The English public cannot be expected to know that the author of it and the agent who transmits it are both mongrel Americans, if they be Americans at all. It may not depress the stock markets, but it poisons the minds of the gentlemen who write those editorial articles on America which we laught at, but which very considerably influence English opinion. It disturbs in the long rnn the good relations between the two countries, and the hope that it will may explain why it is kept up.

Cork is for the moment? the centre of political interest in Ireland. The contest there going on for Mr. Parnell's seat is of the liveliest kind, and blood flows in torrents. The list of reported casualties thus far exceeds a hundred. These are hospital cases. Mr. O'Brien has fled the city His gentle soul cannot brook these horrors, and his life seems to be in danger. Colonel Turner. whose responsibilities are heavy, warned him of a plot on foot to extirpate him, as the German Emperor would say, and offered him protection. Mr. O'Brien had more faith in his own heels than lu Colonel Turner's detectives, and away he went. was a berolo resolve. Mr. Dillon remains, though Mr. Dillon, too, is a marked man. He is marked on the kneel which some Parnellite ruffing hit with a big stick.

There have been riots of the most beautiful kind. At least they would have been, had not a brutal English police interfered between the mobs of Parnellites and anti-Parnellites, each trying their best to break each other's heads, but ea clubs. Probably no more distressing sight has anywhere been seen than these two opposing bodies of Irish patriots,-for they are both patriots -each in stolid phalanx, velling defiance at each other and vainly flourishing their blackthorn sticks across an immoveable barrier of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who kept both in order, or what passes in Ireland for order. There have been processions which were perfectly splendid. There have been meetings at which the most fervid eloquence was poured out. You never know the real strength of the English language till you hear it used by an Irishman. An almost complete anthology of abuse might be collected from the speeches in Cork during this single week. I know net who excels in this competition. It is dif-

ficult to award a prize where all are so excellent. At times the contending forces, as the list of mausities shows, have eluded the police? and the inalienable right of every Irishman to break the head of every other Irishman who differs from him in politics has been once more asserted, in spite of English tyranny. Thursday seems to have been the best day, but there has been no day when the Saxon has quite carried out his despotic purpose of keeping order in the streets of Cork. Thursday, at any rate, was the day when occurred in broad daylight that ever memorable scene between Mr. O'Brien and Mr. John O'Connor, each disputing which had protected the other. O'Connor had wrested from the enemy, the deadly weapon which he described as a Zulu assegai. Do you remember what offence was taken when Lord Salisbury was said to have likened the Irish to Hottentots? He never said anything of the kind, but an Irishman is not to be deterred from resenting an insult merely because it was never offered. He resented it fiercely. What he will or do to one of his own race who calls him a Zulu I know not; but as between Irishmen, so strong is the feeling of race that outrages which, coming from the foreigner, would be deemed teally, pass almost unnoticed. But for the Fresent Mr. O'Connor and Mr. O'Brien do not speak. Some of these wild words, however, are rememtend at least till election is over. Placarded all over Cork and emblazoned on many a banner you may see Mr. Healy's kindly remark of no long time ago about Mr. Parnell: "I will drive him into his grave or into a lunatic asylum."

Mr. Healy thus far has not thought it worth while to take part in the fray at Cork. His allies sees likely enough to win without him, unless, Perchance, Captain Sarsfield should slip in between b. Flavin and Mr. Redmond, and "rebel Cork" and itself one fine morning represented in Parliabent by a Unionist. Stranger things have hapmed in Ireland. Whatever the result be, the process by which it is attained remains one of the most curious and interesting on record.

Making every allowance for the imagination Irish reporters, it is beyond question that Cork been the scene of serious rioting, which, but for the police, would have been far more serious The city would, in fact, have been given ever to two contending mobs. Nobody seems to foult that had the police been under municipal or under any purely lrish control these mobs would have been allowed to fight it out, the police probably taking sides with one. There have been threats of burning the city. Certainly attacks on the rival headquarters of each party have been planned and prevented. Nothing but the steady hand of English rule has saved Cork, and nowhere else has been seen of late a more perfect object lesson in Home Rule.

priests in Ireland are playing their I will not say too low down, but openly, for prudence. They forget the fallery looking an-and the Ameri- is crushing enough to be decisive for some time to

can. Cork is at this moment the scene of come. What I call the modern faction consists their most interesting performance. If you care to see what Irish priests are like in politics, look at them in Cork. Eighty of them were on the platform at Mr. Dillon's meeting on Tuesday The platform was black with them. The streets are black with them. No such black band has been seen of late years even in Irish politics, nor bent on business so black. Their business is to rivet the political fetters of Rome on the neck of the Irish people, and their prospect of success considerable. Their tactics in Cork are thor-Neither freedom of speech nor freedom to vote is allowed. Speech and vote anathema. They take active part in canvassing for Mr. Flavin against Mr. Redmond, and their canvassing is of a kind which no Protestant com-

munity would tolerate. The question, Who shall be Member for Cork in Mr. Parnell's place? is purely a political question. The priests turn it into a spiritual question. Electors are told that their salvation depends on their voting for Mr. Flavin. All the terrors of the Church are invoked against sinners who would vote for Mr. Redmond. They may not confess. Absolution is denied them. They are to be allowed to go straight to hell, if to them Mr Redmond should seem a person to represent the city in Parliament. The Inquisition is at work in a new form, a fin de siecle inquisition. Priests do not think it enough to canvass for their own man. They set spies on their opcanvass. When a canvasser for Mr. Redmond walks out, the canvasser for Mr. Flavia walks in, note-book in hand. He is either a priest or accompanied by a priest, and then and there the unhappy roter is summoned to say what he has promised or refused to the other side, and to pledge himself to vote for Mr. Flavin. If he refuses or hesitates, the curse of Rome is invoked against him, and, more than the curse of Rome, ruin in this world and damnation in the next. word, the most tremendous machinery the world ever knew for the propagation of dogma and for spiritual ends is now daily and hourly employed in Cork for political ends.

How the priests will use their power is shown well enough by the dismissal of Dr. Kenny, M. P., from his post as physician to Maynooth College. Dr. Kenny is a Parnellite, and out he goes. It alleged that he used grossly offensive expressions about his opponent. If there be anybody among the Parnellites or anti-Parnellites who has not used grossly offensive expressions about his opponents, it is open to him to come forward and say so. Dr. Kenny says he did not, and proof that he did has not yet been produced. Whether he did or not, matters nothing. His real offence is Parnellism. His removal has alarmed some of the good Gladstonians. One of them says: "Hitherto English Home Rulers have had a good answer to the cry that Home Rule must mean Rome rule. Is that answer to be taken out of our mouths?" It does begin to look as if it would be.

The attempt to blow up the office of the Anti-Parnellite "National Press" in Dublin, like almost every other attempt with dynamite, failed. There is a curious likeness between the methods in Dublin, and the methods employed employed in London in 1883 and 1884, when dynamite was a favorite instrument with a powerful section of the Irish-American party for the propagation of political truth. A parcel or can was thrown down an area, and exploded, doing more damage elsewhere than to the building it was meant to destroy. The villains who play with dynamite are too much afraid it and of their own skins to use it effectively. This likeness of method does not extend to the effects. The effects are ex cellent-I mean the moral effects. The Dublin attempt has opened the eyes and mouths of men, London, kept both those useful organs tight shut They could see no harm in dynamite when used against the English, and they said nothing against and perceptions and longues, and nobody could desire a better exposition of the wickedness of this murderous and cowardly business than may now be found in Irish papers, especially those of the Anti-Parnellite faith

The number of political speeches this week probably makes a record. Many of them have been by men of the first mark Mr. Balfour among them, whose new dignity lends sobriety to ble style save when he comes to Sir William Harcourt, at whose expense he can never resist a Referring to Mr. Gladstone's Newcastle programme, he well enough defined the real issue as between the reckless promises of the Gladstonians and the sober performances of the Government. Time enough has elapsed to show that Mr. Balfour's appointment as Leader of the House, however serious be the mistake of his re tirement from Ireland, is thoroughly popular Nobody seems to have any misgivings as to what may happen in Ireland under the new, untried man. Nobody yet knows who the new man is

Perhans pobody irritates the Gladstonians' and they are easily irritated! so often as Mr. Chamberlain. His Sunderland speech, more than a week old, is still the topic of controversy. Mr. John Morley's attack on it and on him at Manchester is no more than an expression of the general fury of his political associates. Mr. Chamberlain, not for the first time, had lifted his hand against the ark. He had criticised Mr. Gladstone, he had criticised his policy, he had said, in what Mr. Morley calls rather an undress phrase, as it is, that Mr. Gladstone had made an awful mess of affairs. Nothing stings like the truth, dressed or undressed; and this phrase stung. It is one to be quoted on many a platform, and remembered. What is Mr. Morley's reply? Only the everlasting tu quoque: You were in the Cabinet at the time, and responsible for the "awful mess." True enough; but Mr. Morley adds bitterly: "It comes to this, that a statesman may sit at council-table with men and share their responsibilities, yet is to be free years after, for some paltry purpose of the moment, to hold up his colleagues, on the ground of these very transactions, to obloquy and contempt. I say that is hitting below the belt, for which no parallel to be found in the worst times of our political history." Mr. Morley injures his case, as he too often does in these days, by too strong language. When he rebukes Mr. Chamberlain for turning on his old colleagues, and forgetting to mention that he was their colleague, he has public opinion with him. When he talks about no parallel for such conduct in the worst periods of English history, his language is wanting in reserve and

Mr. Morley used to measure his words. They low master him. He is at times almost as violent as men with not a tenth of his abilities or gifts. His political influence does not increase; of late has seemed to lessen. He is not, with all his radicalism, quite in touch with the people. He defends himself at Manchester against the charge of being a doctrinaire radical. He describes himself as a practical radical. It is just because be is not practical that the democracy distrust him, and because he is not quite English that his advance toward leadership is so slow. He dislikes being told that his way of looking at politics is more French than English but it is. He is all for logic and symmetrical views and a priori cipal implements in use in that office. politics. He is what Napoleon detested, an idealogue, and protest as he may, he will die in the skin of a doctrinaire

The defeat of the modern faction of Cambridge

of those who desire to exclude Greek from the list of subjects essential for a Cambridge degree. They call themselves educational reformers. They are in fact, opposed to all teaching not in their view practical. Many of them are teachers of physical science, or crammers for the Civil Service and military, as well as for the university examinations They would like to have one standard for all. Some of these gentlemen are head-masters of public schools, and to be head-master of a public school in England is to hold one of the most dignified and profitable places any profession has to offer. They are, however, only too apt to put the interests of their own schools above the interests of their must be such as please the priests, or both are pupils, and still further, above the interests of education in general.

> Some of them took a leading part in the anti classical movement, now less strong than when it They and their associates have been beaten at Cambridge by nearly three to one, the vote in the senate standing 525 to 185. Yet their proposal was put forward in the most insidious form. All they asked was a "grace" for effect, that a syndicate be appointed to consider whether it be expedient to allow an alternative for one of the two classical languages in the pre vious examination. Surely, urged the modernists you cannot object to a mere inquiry. But if they had carried the inquiry, they would forthwith have nominated a syndicate with a majority for the new scheme. Therefore it was that the friends of classical education and those who believe that education means something more than mere technical training for the practical work of life, rallied in such numbers. They have won a victory which may or may not be permanent, but they have stayed a movement which struck at the very idea on which university teaching is based.

> The Queen and her Ministers have shown in the most emphatic way their sense of Captain Shaw's services, and also of his treatment by the London County Council. He retires to-day, and he retires Sir Eyre Shaw, K. C. B. This dignity, whatever value it may have in non-English eyes, is here reckoned a real distinction. K. C. Bs. are not much chucked about, the Bath being still an order kept down to small numbers and conferred, only for exceptional service, on men of real mark. He has been for thirty years head of the London Fire Brigade, which is at present without a head, or perhaps has too many heads, each memher of the Fire Brigade Committee being one.

> A writer who prefers to be anonymous has something to say in a morning paper in reply to discourses in "Harper's" by Mr. George William Curtis and Mr. Howells, touching Mr. Theodore Watts, and his notions of American literature. Mr. Watts seems to have said that there is none It was, I suppose, natural that his article should attract attention in America. It appeared in a monthly review, and abounded in dogmatism. Yet Mr. Curtis, with his sympathetic liking for what is excellent, and his penetrating good sense, and Mr. Howells, with his fine literary perceptions, are not men who would ordinarily be imposed upon by mere pretentiousness. Their patriotism has summoned frem into the field against an antagonist worthy of the steel of neither. They must be aware that Mr. Watts holds no important place in English literature, whether original or critical. He was a parasite of Rossetti and a parasite of Mr. Swinburne, and his own verse is sometimes just good enough for a corner in the weekly journal which sometimes finds room for it. If he had written an article on English literature, no Englishman of rank equal to Mr. Curtis or Mr. Howells would have cared a straw what he said. Why should we care in America? But Mr. Curtis's and Mr. Howells's reply will give Mr. Watts a position to which he could not otherwise have attained.

Mr. Howells, mereover, seems once more to have orgotten that he is read in England not less care fully than in America. He surely forgot it when he said "that for all aesthetic purposes, the American people is not a nation," but a condi-This remark is received with yells of delight. "The nail!" cries the British critic; "the very obnoxious nail was never more firmly knocked on the head." Well may he be grateful to Mr. wells for his "really astonishing frankness. Whether his own countrymen have cause to be grateful, is another question. They will be more likely to say, as this Englishman says, with reference to another more patriotic opinion of Mr. Howells: "Probably no human being agrees with Mr. Howells "

Other points are touched by him, and touched in a way Mr. Howells will not like. The triumphant Briton ends as he began: "The great matter is the admission that, for all aesthetic purposes, the American people is not a nation but a condition of the English people." He adds the plous wish that the admission were true for all purooses, an admission which even Mr. Howells, in his all-embracing cosmopolitanism, may hesitate to make. What he has already said will do quite mischief enough, and continue to be quoted long after he has vainly repented of his indiscretion. G. W. S.

AMERICAN PORK IN FRANCE. THE PRACTICAL REMOVAL OF THE PROHIBITION -A DISTINCT DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS FOR

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Paris Oct. 21 - The vote of the Senate placing the duty on American pork at 25 francs per 200 pounds removes the prohibition in principle even if it not in fact. The practical removal of the the United States Minister, the Hon, Whitelaw Reid, who, throughout the long negotiations which have been conducted by him in the interests of the American pork industry, has not failed to insist upon the Diplomats' Gallery on Thursday, and also on Friday, when the Senate was debating the pork measure. Had the Senate voted a duty of 20 francs, a decree providing for the removal of the prohibition would have been issued forthwith. It is now impos sible to fix a date when this decree will be issued The general belief is that the Chamber of Deputies will accept, without any further discussion, the duty fixed

During the Senate debute there was continual refer nce to the McKinley Tariff law and to the American convright law. It should also be noted that the fact that Germany and Italy had fixed the duty on American pork at 25 france per 200 pounds undoubtedly influenced the French Senate in coming to the decision to place the duty at the same ilgures.

Saturday is a short day on the Produce Exchange embargo by France against American pork was not ap Those trading in this product were highl clated at the success of the American Minister to France in bringing this result about. They hope, how-ever, that before long still further concessions in the line of a reduction of the duty from that now proposed will be made, so that the American article will be ad-mitted on still better terms.

Vienna, Oct. 31,-A continuous snowstorm has prevailed through Bulgaria since Wednesday. Oriental express from Constantinople is snowbound at Dragoman, in Bulgaria, while the Western express i detained at Izaribrod. Other trains are also snow-blocked. Extra engines have been sent.

INVESTIGATING A MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Pittsburg, Oct. 31.-The Sub-Auditing Committee of of the Mayor's office reported to-day. The report says that one of the gravest points developed in the examination of Mayor Wyman's books is the careless maner in which the original docket is kept, the entries being made in lead-pencil; and that evidence is not anting to show that a gum eraser is one of the prinalso finds a balance due to the city, and unacco for, of \$1,422 28 in the accounts of Mayor Wyman; and an immercounted balance of \$854 38 in the accounts of ex-Mayor Pearson. In the witnesses' fee book of ex-Mayor Pearson there is also an uncalled-for balance of \$1,772 60; and in Mayor Wyman's book an uncalled-for balance of \$1,556 50.

MILLER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

DESPAIR OVERTAKES THE MURDERER.

THE SLAYER OF MINNIE RAUHAUSER FOUND DEAD-LITTLE DOUBT OF IDENTITY.

Samuel and Daniel Manning, sons of Daniel Manning, of Coytesville, two miles from Engle. wood, N. J., at about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while walking along the mountain road, saw a dead man in a sitting posture by the side of a tree a few feet from the road, just above the house of A. G. Sage. Investigation showed a bullet wound on the right side of the head near the temple. There were also three stab wounds near the heart.

Coroner Hill, of Hackensack, was immediately informed. He went to the place on the Palisades and made an examination of the body at 5 o'clock. The body was found to correspond ex- the welfare of the State and city will make a actly with the description of the body of William Miller, wanted for the murder of Minnie Rauhauser, the seventeen-year-old girl who was found her throat cut at No. 207 West Sixtyseventh-st. on Friday night. The dead man was 5 feet 8 inches tall, slim, light hair, light-brown mustache, Roman nose, biue eyes, and wore laced shoes, No. 8. He had on a blue striped shirt. white suspenders, plain navy-blue necktie, Derby nat, with Dunmore, the manufacturer's name, in The underclothing seemed almost new. Around the body was also found wrapped a towel covered with clotted blood, evidently a day or

The suicide, for such it plainly was, occurred about 200 yards south of the place where Mrs. Fisher was murdered a few years ago. The New York police authorities were promptly informed, and it was thought there was no question of the dead man's identity. The body was taken to the Fort Lee Morgue. A 32-calibre revolver, with two cartridges discharged, was found lying by the side of the body. No knife could be

The account of the brutal murder, carefully cut from a newspaper, was found clenched in the left hand of the suicide when he was discovered on the bluffs. When the body of the suicide was examined it was seen that he had made at least five previous attempts to kill himself with a knife. Besides three knife wounds found over the heart there was a long, deep cut on the right side of the neck, and a slight cut, only skin deep. on the left side of the neck. A large, white silk handkerchief, fastened around the man's neck, hid the attempts which he had made to cut his throat.

Coroner Hill, Justice Cass, of Englewood, and Justice Maybie, of Fort Lee, all agreed that without a doubt the man was Miller. Captain Bergholtz, of the West One-hundredth-st. police station in this city, said he believed the man was

As the details of the murder of Minnie Rauhauser by her lover, William Miller, are brought to light, the atrocity of the horriple deed is only intensified. The murder was deliberately planned, the time of its perpetration patiently waited for, and the crime was committed with all the coolness of a professional butcher. Deputy-Coroner William A. Conway made a post mortem examination of the body yesterday morning at 10 o'clock The condition of the food in the stomach showed that she met her death not mort than half an hour after breakfast, which she took at 7:30 o'clock. so that the murder took place about 8 o'clock. The presence of milk punch also showed that her lover had induced her to take liquor before he commenced his butchery, while two empty glasses with the dregs of milk punch in them were found on the kitchen table. A soda-water bottle which none of the living members of the family recognized was found under the kitcher table, which gave a strong odor of whiskey, and showed that Miller had brought the liquor into the house, and undoubtedly had persuaded Minuie to prepare the punch with her own hands, for the milk jars from which the punch was made were empty and placed where only those havng charge of the kitchen work of the household would have placed them.

After drinking the punch the girl began her household duties, going first to her mother's bedroom to make the bed. Miller followed her there and then the struggle began. He wounded her in several places, as the blood stains on the bed and carpet in this room testify. She succeeded in breaking from him or dragging him from this room into the adjoining sitting-room, where the struggle must have been at its height, for the room was strewn with the upset furniture, and the cloth-covered buttons which were on the coat Miller were. Blood patches also were on the carpet, and finally led into the private hall Here the girl broke from her murderer, and traces of blood and blood-stains on the door-knob showed that she had reached the door leading into the public hall, where she would have been rescued. But the fiendish cunning of the brute had anticipated this by locking the door on the inside

and keeping the key in his pocket. Finding that escape in this direction was cut off, the nearly exhausted girl struggled to reach her brother's bedroom, opening off the hall, where there was a window opening on a small court or air shaft. That she reached the window is shown by the marks of blood-stained fingers which were found on the sash, but she was too weak to open it and fainting from the loss of plood. The final and fatal knife slashes were made on her throat, nearly severing her head from the trunk. One pillows which was saturated with blood, evidently had been used to smother

The girl had made a brave fight for her honor, and had saved it at the cost of her life. Miller cansacked the house before leaving it, but so far as can be learned took nothing of value. He then at Tracy City will have to go also, and if they changed his clothing, and dressing in the clothes he wore while at work, removed all traces of blood from his person, left the flat, locking the door, and placing the key in its accustomed place. Then he fled. A woman living in the flat above. everheard him proposing marriage to Minnie only

week before.
William E. Strauch, at whose pianoforte action factory Miller worked, said to a Tribune reporter:
"William Miller had worked with me fifteen
months and in all that time he had not lost more
than six days' time. He left here Wednesday
night as usual, but we have seen nothing of him since, although his wages for three days are due him. What he was doing all day Thursday is a mysfery, unless he was getting his course up for the deed. He had an excellent character in factory and earned more money than many o e factory and earned more money than many of e men who had families to support. But he id a peculiar disposition which I had frequently sticed. Whenever rebuked for carelessaess in his work, as every man is, more or less, he seems to draw himself within himself untal my bac was turned, then he seemed to be possessed of the ferocity of a tiger and would glare at me as I have been told, as if he could kill me. He had no chums with any of the men here."

chums with any of the men here."

The girl bad a knife-cut on her finger, showing that che had grasped the blade in the struggle. She also had two cuts in her left side, also one on the right cheek, besides the horrible gash in her throat. Her inneral will be held at the Lutheran Church in Sixty-eighth-st., Monday afternoon.

THE HIGHLAND NATIONAL BANK.

Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 31.-United States Bank Examiner Gettman to-day continued the investigation of an officer of the institution said that nothing irregular had been discovered. Suspicions which had awakened by the charges of the Sansbury News Company that their pass book had been tampered with re apparently aliayed. Although a few frightened depositors have withdrawn their bulances, the amount whatever on the bank. Offers of assistance have come from here and elsewhere, including one in New-York, but thus far no aid has been needed. Some large de-posits were made to day, no ably one by the Newburg Sayings Bank.

HEWITT AGAINST TAMMANY.

NATIONAL ISSUES NOT AT STAKE.

A LETTER WHICH ALL HONEST DEMOCRATS IN THIS STATE SHOULD READ.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt is not the kind of a Democrat who believes that there is anything in the National issues to be decided in next year's campaign which should interfere with members of his party voting for good government and against bad government this year. To his political vision the issue this year is "Tammany against the State," and while he does not say in so many words that he is for Mr. Fassett and against Mr. Flower, it is plain that this is the way he means to vote. Mr. Hewitt's acquaintance with habits of the Tammany tiger leads him to the conclusion that Democrats who have at heart great mistake if they allow questions not involved in the canvass to prevent them from registering its effort to extend its rule over the Empire State. In reply to a letter from William Hess No. 499 Lexington-ave., asking the ex-Mayor's opinion concerning the effect Mr. Flower's defeat might have on the next Presidential election, Mr. Hewitt

"New-York, Oct. 29, 1891.
William Hess, esq., No. 1,499 Lexington ave. City.

"Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 27th inst., I am very willing to say that I do not believe that the defeat or election of the Democratic candidate for Governor will have the slightest in fluence upon the Presidential election next year candidate for Governor with a clection next year. fluence upon the Presidential election next year. You will readily see that if we are to give our votes in view of future contingencies, without regard to present conditions, we shall never be able to secure good government. The control now possessed by machine politicians will be perpetuated, and the right of suffrage will lose its value and the 'government of the people, by the people and for the people' will cease to exist. Yours truly, "ABRAM S. HEWITT."

CONVICTS FREED BY MINERS.

MORE THAN 300 SET AT LARGE IN TEN-. NESSEE

LAWLESS WORK AT BRICEVILLE, TENN .- TWO CONVICT STOCKADES ENTERED. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31 .- Not since the days of the war has there been as much excitement in this part of the South as has prevailed to-day and to-night, in consequence of the setting free of 300 convicts by the Briceville miners. Ever since the trouble with the miners in July, when the presence of State troops was necessary for the preservation of peace and the resumption of work by the convicts in the mines, the situation has been unsettled. The miners and the leading citizens throughout the mining region were not satisfied with the compromise then offered; but it was necessary to accept the terms agreed upon, in order to avoid bloodshed.

After months of patient waiting, during which time a special session of the Legislature had been held, the miners and their sympathizers grew impatient and hopeless. For the last few days there had been a tacit understanding among the miners of Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Pennsylvania that something positive had to be done in order to secure the needed relief in this part of the South. Quietly, but systematically, trusty men were selected to make arrangement for the final attack on the convict camps and for the release of the prisoners. There was no boister ous conduct, and lawabiding citizens thought all the trouble was at an end.

Last night, soon after dark, however, the hills in and about Briceville began filling up with men and boys. By 8 o'clock nearly 1,000 of them, many armed, and some intoxicated had formed themselves into a body, which marched upon the convict stockade of the Tennessee Coal Mining Company. The eight guards were taken into custody and were threatened with death if they resisted. The 160 convicts, mostly colored. were then taken from the stockade, and, after being furnished with citizens' clothes, were told to leave the spot. Most of them started for Kentucky believing that the mountains in that State would be their safest retreat for the present. After the miners' party had turned the convicts out of the stockade, they set fire to the buildings, which were burned to the ground.

Leaving Briceville, the miners and follower went to the mines of the Knoxville Iron Company, two miles distant, where were confined 140 more convicts, many of them being desperate characters After firing a cannon and making other demonstrations, they battered down the stockade, and told the striped inmates to don citizens' suits and vanish. The prisoners hastily obeyed. A number of the men in the crowd, who could not be controlled by persuasive words, broke oper the store of Captain Chumbley, neaf the stock-More than \$1,000 worth of goods were taken from the building, and the remaining ontents were badly damaged. This action of the rescuing party is deplored by all law-abiding citizens, and an effort is to be made to punish the guilty parties.

After linishing their work of release, at : o'clock this morning, a number of the miners started for Oliver's Springs, seeking the release there of over 100 more convicts. After consulta tion, no decisive action was taken, but it is thought here to-night that the convicts at Oliver's Nothing has been heard have been released. from that point to-night, and it is said the telegraph wires between this city and that point have been cut. It is given out in a semi-authoritative way that the convicts are not released to-night there is no power outside of a strong military guard that can retain them there.

Information from Nashville is to the effect that Governor Buchanan will not order any more troops to the scene of the trouble, but will offer large rewards for the arrest and punishment of the leaders of last night's crowd of law-violaters. Some men who were in sympathy with the miners. and who had been looked upon as their leaders, were in this city last night, and attended a theatrical performance while the convicts were being released. The leaders in the rescuing crowd g released. The leasters men from the famous to have been daring men from the famous ow Creek region of Kentucky.

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Yellow Creek regard a dozen of the converts and Thus far only a dozen of the converts, or short-term men, who could not be induced to run away under any circumstances.

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run away under any circumstances.

Although the release of the convicts was accomplished without bloodshed, and although everything is quiet in the mining region to-night, the trouble is not over. The Tennessee Coal Mining Company and the Knoxville Iron Company, who lease the State's convicts, are losers to the extent of several thousand dollars, and will in the near future bring suit in the the near i damages. against the State for damages. A barn, with all its contents, including fifteen fine horses, and valued at \$3,000, was burned to-day, just west of this place. It is believed that jt was set on fire by two of the convicts released last night at Briceville.

MURDERED IN HER HOME BY A ROBBER.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 31 (Special).-A sensationa murder occurred at Hattiesburg last night about mid-night. Mrs. Williamson, the young wife of J. N. Williamson, Mayor of the city and Editor of "The Hattlesburg Democrat," heard a noise in the house, and lighting a lamp started to find the cause. In a moment or two a pistol shot was heard. Mrs. tamson was found lying on the floor, bleeding from a wound in the left breast. She died in a few minutes. The murderer escaped through a window, but the 2,000 inhabitants of the village are leaving no stone unturned to capture him. If he is found, the assassin

CHILI'S NEW DELUSION.

HOPES OF AN ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND AGAINST THIS COUNTRY.

THE POLICE WATCHING THE AMERICAN LEGAL TION-EXASPERATING ARRESTS.

Santiago de Chili, Oct. 31.-Though there are no new developments to-day in the state of diplomatic strain existing between the United States and Chili, the political atmosphere shows no signs of clearing. The members of the American colony are expecting any moment to hear that the United States Government has sent an ultimatum to the Junta. The only slight change in the situation lies in the fact that the Junta, through its organs and by its representatives, is now asserting that the police of Valparaiso were in no way at fault in arresting the sailors of the Baltimore or in their subsequent treatment of them. This, with other matters, notably the expectation that Minister Egan will soon be directed by the State Department at Washington to present an ultimatum to the Junta, is naturally causing great excitement in official and other circles.

The possibility of serious trouble with the United States has led the Chilians into what may turn out to be a dangerously delusive belief. They seem to be of the opinion that should Chill become involved in hostilities with the United States, an alliance with Great Britain could be formed. Indeed, the Chilians are already gravely discussing the possibilities and probabilities of such an alliance between Chili and Great Britain against the United States.

The United States Legation is again being closely watched by the police, in the manner adopted some weeks ago when the Legation's right of asylum was questioned. No reason, so far as can be learned, has been assigned for this renewed surveillance. It is not unlikely that the Government takes this means of keeping fully advised of all who enter or leave the Legation. Possibly, also, it is intended by keeping the Legation under constant observation to make the right of asylum as difficult and trying as possible. In any event, the fact cannot be lost sight of that this espionage is annoying to the members of the United States Legation as well as to the American colony at large. That the police on duty near the American Legation are under instructions to make arrests of persons leaving that place in certain contingencies is manifest from the fact that two ladies who had been calling at Minister Egan's were placed under arrest last night as they came out into the street. The ladies were questioned by the officer in charge, who appears to have satisfied himself that this was not a case where his instructions justified him in holding them prisoners, so they were restored to liberty and allowed to proceed on their way without further molestation. It is needless to add that they and their friends are much exasperated at the action of the police.

Last night, also, a carriage was driving past the Legation, when the police made an attempt to stop it, on what pretext is not known. The driver, however, whipped up his horses and drove away before the police could capture him or see who was in the carriage. These incidents, though almost nothing in themselves, under ordinary cip cumstances, are magnified by the condition of public feeling here and by the status of the negotiations between the United States and Chili. So it is not to be wondered at that the Americans feel uneasy and are apprehensive that something serious may happen.

THE STATUS UNCHANGED.

SENOR MONTT THINKS THE REPORTED ILL FEELING IS EXAGGERATED.

MINISTER EGAN'S RECALL NOT DEMANDED-

ENGLAND'S BULLYING. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

Washington, Oct. 31 .-- To all outward appear ances the status of the Chilian affair remains unchanged. It is understood, of course, that the Administration will maintain its firm and just attitude in respect to the controversy-for the Provisional Government has chosen to make it one-and that, in the end, Chili will be constrained to accede to the reasonable demands which have been made, not in any spirit of bullying, but with the earnestness which the case requires. Senor Montt apparently realizes that the Provisional Government has been placed at a serious disadvantage by the violent itterances of some of its fiery partisans, and the constant vocal ebullitions of hestility to the United States. He has, therefore, taken pains to-day to assert that the stories of hostility to Americans in Chili are sensational and untrue, and to declare that, on the contrary, Americans living in Chili are highly respected and treated with uniform courtesy and consideration by the natives of that country. Senor Montt further expressed the belief that the pending difficulty will be amicably settled on terms which will be honorable and satisfactory to the United States as

well as to Chili. His opinions on this subject are not shared, apparently, by a son of Julius Foster, who has just arrived here from Chili, and who does not scruple to say, in conversation, that Chili wants to fight the United States, although she expects to get a whipping if she does so; that Chili "will die rather than yield," and much more to the same effect. A brother of this bloodthirsty Chilian, if may be remembered, is the official who is conduc ing the judicial investigation of the outrage at

The press associations here have been kept busy to-day denying statements telegraphed from this city to the effect that the Provisional Government had demanded the recall of Minister Egan; that he had been recalled, etc. So far as can be learned no such demand has been made or is likely to be made by or on behalf of he Provisional Government, whose existence, it should be remembered. is only temporary and will end with the installa tion of a constitutionally elected President and the re-establishment of a constitutional Govern ment. Moreover, if the Provisional Government should make such a demand, there is good reason to believe that it might not be granted by th United States. There is high authority for saying that the Administration by not, up to this time, received a scrap of offi. worthy information showing that r. Exan had not represented the United States with Lonor, or that he has not efficiently performed the delicate and responsible duties of a office. It is not be lieved, therefore, that the Pr. 'sional Government expects or even desire; the recall of Mr. Egan, still less that Senor Moutt has received any instructions to "demand" it.

Probably the dispatches sent from here to-day in regard to the matter had no more substantial foundation than the cock and bull story which was printed on the first page of "The New-York Evening Post" of yesterday-that is to say, no foundation whatever. That story itself is contradictory in several vital particulars; it is false on its face and entitled to no credit whatever. It ought to be remembered, in this relation, that Minister Egan has been intrusted with the nego-tiations and correspondence growing out of the Valparaiso outrage, and that alone would be sufficient reason against his recall pending the set tlement of that matter, if it shall be found practicable to reach a settlement at all without a roupt ure of diplomatic relations between the United States and Chili an event which, if it occurs, will be caused by Chili's refusal to accede to the just demands of the United States based on the facts

The tender solicitude of the English newspaper